

No. 1

Doc. 616

昭和十四年

滿受大日記

第十六号

窓

陸軍省

三・夜華

秘 録

Doc 616

No. 3

才二対米特別輸入因元件

昭和十四年八月廿五日
閣議決定

一 本件閣議決定昭和十四年八月二十五日閣議決定、次事九處其
後國際情勢變遷、昭和十四年度物資動員計画輸
入物資外二億圓に相當し別記對米依存重要物資ヲ本年九
月以降五ヶ月間輸入ス

二 本件輸入決済資金ニ充當スル為前記閣議決定中二項、於
九月分トテ調整スベキト決定、凡五千万圓ヲ含ミ二億圓
相當額ヲ限度トシテ外貨決済金ヲ調達スルコトトシ之が為必要
の場合日本銀行正貨準備金地金ヲ使用ス
尚昭和十五年四月以降ニ於テ新産金及回收金依リ使用シ
凡日本銀行正貨準備金地金補填ニ充當ス

三 本件輸入物資は昭和十五年年度物資動員計画ニ充當スル
ノ原則トシテ之ノ使用時期、限度等、國際情勢及物資需
給調整政策ヲ勘案シ別記決定スルモノトシ消石物資有テハ
特ニ節約、代用、回收等ヲ強化ス

記

屑鐵、ソーブデン、鋳、鋼、銅、銀、重鉛、才一種原油、
才二種原油、重油、航空揮発油、機械油、エケル、エー、航
機部、部品、其他

才二対米特別輸入因元件

昭和十四年八月廿五日
閣議決定

一 昭和十五年一月日米通商條約失効後豫想セラルル對日經濟
壓迫ニ對處シ我國防計画及生産力振充計画等、遂行ニ
支障有ラシムル為昭和十四年九月以降五ヶ月間相當量輸入ス

年度物資動員計画輸入物資、他別記對米依存
重要物資ヲ昭和十四年

No. 4

Doc 616

一、本件輸入決済金一部充當不能爲本年九月分より五年分
因に相當の外貨貸與金を調達不能とし之を爲必要なる場
合、日本銀行正貨準備金に金地金を使用せり
前昭和十五年四月以降於に新産金及回收金を右二條り使用し
る日本銀行正貨準備金は金地金、補填金及び充當せり
三、本件輸入物資貸與金に五年一度物資貸與金計画に充當せり
原則に在るを之を使用時期、限度等、國際情勢及び物資需要給
需節約、代用、回收等、強化せり
記

興發及之公定國之發

係、小森國男君に余が下記資料格を於て、即ち市一樓、夏局、又書課各員より、
日本政府と公的関係に存在せしこと、証一該官吏より余が茲に奉附する
もの、又夏より成し、十九年三月十六日、昭和十四年、九月六日附、下記題
名、即ち歐洲新情報、即ち元討米貿易振興委員會元件、又書保官三
係より、以上三證、附す。

保更添附，記錄及公文書の日本政府に公文書凡そ三層分下記
 省大部門、公文書類及公文書部凡そ三層分。一省大部門、公文書類及
 引用其他公文書類及公文書部凡そ三層分。二省大部門、公文書類及
 引用其他公文書類及公文書部凡そ三層分。三省大部門、公文書類及

一九四七年閏八月一日

卷之三

晉書 卷之四

小杯 胃 治 (印)

右、春、公的資格

第一單元 同義字彙 1頁

11/11/11

中 打 魚 ①

成人之國无證明

余、一、余が聯合國最高指揮官然司令部二回係任、
上記三上記題名、又會に余が公務上日本政府、上記署名官吏より
入手、先此、其二十七年第一證明人。

十九百四十二年/昭和二十二年/九月十六日

1954年11月17日

此乃

Henry A. Holan

五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

Investigation, IPS 國際檢察調查課

張

✓ J. F. Munroe

No. 5

"The Essentials of Propaganda in connection with the Occupation of JEHOL"

I. The Policy.

1. The occupation of JEHOL is a natural measure from the standpoint of maintaining the peace and order of MANCHUKUO, especially it should be emphasized as being a just measure to resolutely repulse CHANG HSUEH-LIANG's regular forces who have already invaded JEHOL at present.

The deliberate and unreasonable conclusion that JEHOL is not a part of MANCHURIAN territory should be rejected.

2. We are absolutely not in favor of resorting to force for the occupation of JEHOL outside of MANCHURIAN territory.

If, however, CHANG HSUEH-LIANG's side should adopt the measure of resorting to active force, the havoc of warfare will of necessity become extended also to North CHINA. In such a case, not only would the whole responsibility rest on him, but if any one should instigate or support him, we shall also hold him responsible for collaboration.

We reject such false conclusions as to accuse our occupation of JEHOL as JAPAN's stratagem for advancing into North China or as being designed for an all-out war against CHINA.

3. Against the acts of throwing MANCHUKUO into confusion and disorder by CHANG HSUEH-LIANG and his party, we shall always keep a watch in order to expose the same, also endeavoring to ostracize the existence of the CHANG HSUEH-LIANG Regime at the same time utilizing same for justifying our occupation of JEHOL; we shall also endeavor to make them /T.N. the CHANG HSUEH-LIANG's Regime/ shoulder the responsibility in the case of aggrandizement of the Incident.

4. We shall guide the public opinion so as to make the people acknowledge the necessity and justness of the occupation of JEHOL, and at the same time, also forestall any attempts of rebellious elements in MANCHUKUO who may try to gain power by availing themselves of this chance.

As for JEHOL, we shall promulgate the spirit of establishing the state of MANCHUKUO as well as the true motive of our Army's advancing thereby leading the general sentiment of the people towards eulogizing MANCHUKUO as well as the co-existence and co-prosperity of JAPAN and MANCHUKUO.

II The Essentials of Execution.

Part 1. The Propaganda for the Period of Preparation (the time prior to the commencement of occupation) special emphasis shall be laid on propaganda to foreign countries and Japan.

1. Overseas Propaganda.

a. Towards Europe and America.

A part of the propaganda organs shall be despatched to Mukden at some opportune time and close contact shall be kept with Tientsin, Shanghai, Tokyo and diplomatic missions overseas. We should exert ourselves towards guiding and manipulating foreign nationals and foreign pressmen.

From the viewpoint of overseas propaganda, we shall apply our energy to the guidance, control and censorship of newspapers and correspondence.

The "Manchurian Daily News" shall be made to give full display, as promptly as possible, of its influence as a result of its reorganization.

b. Towards China proper.

Suitable and timely materials for propaganda shall be broadcast to China proper. CHANG HSUEH-LIANG and the Nanking Regime shall be treated separately, and, to begin with, we shall exert ourselves in paving the way towards the overthrow of CHANG HSUEH-LIANG's Regime.

2. Domestic Propaganda.

a. Towards Manchuria.

We shall bring about hostile feeling against CHANG HSUEH-LIANG's party by exposing and emphasizing their boundless outrages. We shall suppress the rebellious elements who cooperate with CHANG HSUEH-LIANG lest they should become powerful by way of close search as well as intimidatory propaganda. At the same time, we shall exert efforts towards enlightenment propaganda along the line of a political campaign so as to foster the nation's unity.

Besides the completion of an organization for foreign communication censorship, we shall prohibit the underground activities of private wireless in Manchukuo.

We shall endeavor to control and guide the press and news service.

b. Towards Japan.

We shall explain and make the people recognize the necessity and justness of the occupation of JEHOL. We shall endeavor to clear them of suspicions regarding limitless expansion of the situation, thereby accelerating the uplifting of public opinion and the unification of the whole nation's feeling.

Especially we shall make efforts in the control and the guidance of the press and news service.

3. The KWANTUNG Army and the Manchukuo Government shall at a suitable opportunity, make public a statement regarding the seizure of JEHOL.

Part 2. Propaganda During the Occupation.

Emphasis shall be laid on JEHOL Province so as to aid military, strategical, and political measures. Otherwise things shall be done practically the same as the "Essentials of Execution of Propaganda during the Preparatory Period." Especially, the provocative attitude of CHANG HSUEH-LIANG and his party should be watched and exposed, and we must make our efforts so as to fix the responsibility upon CHANG HSUEH-LIANG when the Incident became enlarged.

1. Propaganda in connection with military operations and political measures.

Propaganda in connection with military operations and political measures should be brought in operation under the control of the KWANTUNG Army and when the local political system of MANCHUKUO in JEHOL Province becomes well organized the propaganda organ of MANCHUKUO should take over charge of the propaganda. Prompt communication contact should be established to suppress CHINESE false propaganda.

2. Foreign and domestic propaganda.

Domestic and foreign pressmen wishing to accompany the Army shall be permitted to do so and special facilities shall be accorded them.

Part 3. Propaganda After the Occupation of JEHOL.

After the conquest of JEHOL has been brought to a temporary pause, the focal point of the Japanese and Manchurian propaganda organs shall be diverted towards JEHOL by enlightening the people throughout the whole of JEHOL Province, especially in the districts along the provincial border and help them with the political construction. Pointing out the truth regarding the

founding of MANCHUKUO as well as tyrannical and inhuman behavior of the CHANG HSUEH-LIANG party menacing the peace and order of MANCHUKUO, we shall also foster an Anti-CHANG and Pro-Manchukuo feeling from the SHANHAIKWAN, HSIFENGKOW and KUPEIKO areas (to the areas inside) the Great Wall.

We shall pay the utmost attention to the Bolshevization movement from Outer Mongolia, especially from DOLON and KALGAN and carry out the necessary propaganda.

Part 4. Allotment of Duties of, and liaison between, the various organs concerned.

1. The overseas propaganda shall be undertaken chiefly by the Japanese Embassy and the Foreign Office of Manchukuo, and the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army shall carry out same through the hands of the military attaches in foreign countries.

2. The propaganda towards China Proper and Japan shall be undertaken chiefly by the Japanese Embassy and the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army.

3. The propaganda in Manchuria shall be undertaken chiefly by Manchukuo, the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army, the KWANTUNG Government and the South Manchurian Railway.

4. At a suitable opportunity a part of the propaganda organs of the machineries concerned shall be despatched to MUKDEN. Any important propaganda made by the organs must, at once, be communicated reciprocally.

WAR MINISTRY

March 31, 1933

(Number of Receipt: Received by War Ministry
Army-Manchukuo Secret Receipt No. 420)

Name of the office (section) of the original draft:
The Finance Section)

Subject matter: Granting of Secret Service funds
of Manchurian Incident Expenses

Minister:	Entrusted	
Parliamentary Vice-Minister:	(Blank)	
Parliamentary Councillor:	(")	
Secretary:	(")	
Vice-Minister:	YANAGAWA	(Seal)
Senior Adjutant:	USHIJIMA	(Seal)
Adjutant of the Assigned Task:	SUZUKI	(Seal)
Finance Officer Attached to the Secretariat:	CHIBA	(Seal)
Director of the Bureau of the Assigned Task:	ONODERA	(Seal)
Chief of the Section of the As- signed Task:	OUCHI	
Member of the Section of the As- signed Task:	KIMURA	(Seal)
Copyist of the Investigation Draft:	YAMASHINA	(Seal)
Bureau or Section of the Assigned Task:		

No. Secret No. 12

Year Month Day

Date Submitted: March 31

Minister's Secretariat:

Received: March 31

Concluded: April 10

Joint:

Director of the Bureau: YAMASHITA (Seal)

Chief of the Section: YAMASHITA (Seal)

Circulated after enforcement (sanction)

Director of the Bureau: (Flank)

Chief of the Section: (")

Draft sent to the Chief of the Account Section,
(Intendance Bureau (Army-Manchukuo - Secret))

Disburse and deliver the Secret Service Funds of the Manchurian Incident expenses as follows:

Army-Manchukuo Secret No. 162 - March 31, 1933

Chief of Staff of Garrison Army in China:	Kadonari KIKUCHI ¥ 10,000
Chief of Staff of the Korean Army:	Tomoo KODAMA ¥ 10,000
Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff:	Jinzaburo MASAKI ¥ 20,000
Vice Minister of War:	Heisuke YANAGAWA ¥126,150
Chief of Staff of the Formosan Army:	Kennosuke OTSUKA ¥ 2,000
Provost Marshal General	Shinji HATA ¥ 2,500

Doc. 620 M

No. 1

房官巨大		課局務主		大臣李		件名		滿洲事件費機密費交付件	
了結	領受	出提	領受	番号	經密第一二號	局長	主務	次官	政務
昭和 年 四月 日	昭和 年 三月 日	昭和 年 三月 日	昭和 年 月 日			野寺	柳川		
(或天)訂決 覽同後		帶連				課長	主務	高級 副官	參與官
長局		長局				印	牛島		
長課		長課				課員	主務副官	書記官	
		印				木村	鈴木		
						山科	官務御用掛 計	富実	
								筆記者	

政府次官
同付
決裁前通帶
印

天行(天裁)後
同覽課名

印
子
時

經密第一二號

紀元(標名)

主計課

Doc. 620 M

no. 2

經理局三計課長宛達達來 (陸氏函)
滿洲實業調查會宛達達來 (陸氏函)

左記

陸氏宛達達來三號 陸氏宛達達來三號

支那實業調查會宛達達來	滿洲實業調查會宛達達來	壹萬圓	(印)
朝鮮實業調查會宛達達來	見左支那宛達達來	壹萬圓	(印)
參謀次長宛達達來	實業調查會宛達達來	貳萬圓	(印)
陸軍次長宛達達來	柳川實業調查會宛達達來	貳萬圓	(印)
實業調查會宛達達來	大塚實業調查會宛達達來	貳萬圓	(印)
實業調查會宛達達來	奉天實業調查會宛達達來	貳萬圓	(印)

IPS DOCUMENT NO. 620-P

Secret Manchurian Diary, Item 57

Telegram No. 311

From the Military Section, the Military Affairs Bureau.

re: Congratulations to Manchukuo.

Authorization	Signature of Iida
Minister	Initialed
Vice Minister	"
Chief of Bureau Concerned	"
Senior Adjutant	Signature of Iida
Chief of Section Concerned	Initialed
Adjutant concerned	Signature of SUZUKI
Technical Adviser of the Secretariat, accountant	Signature of Chiba
Member of the Section Concerned	Signature of Suzuki
Copyist	Signature of Ito

Ministers Secretariat Date received March 11
Date completed April 8

Copy of telegram follows here. It is same as below.

Original Telegram Handwritten

Minister - Signature of ARAKI, Vice Minister - Signature of YANAGAWA
Bureau Chief - Signature of SHIGEMITSU, Section Chief-Signature of YAMASHITA
Member of the Section - Signature of SUZUKI
Re: Congratulations to Manchukuo. Telegram from the Minister to the Commander
of the Kwantung Army.

By the close cooperation of the Japanese and Manchurian Armies, we had
a great success in clearing JEHAL of bandits. Together with our con-
gratulations on the fact that the foundation of Far Eastern Peace has been
already built up, we express our deep gratitude for the great activity of
the officers and men. Please report the above message to the Manchurian
Army.

Doc. No. 620-P

<p>受領 件名</p>	<p>電領 件名</p>	<p>陸軍省 陸軍省第三二二号 陸軍省第三二二号</p>	<p>陸軍省 陸軍省第三二二号</p>	<p>陸軍省 陸軍省第三二二号</p>
<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>
<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>
<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>
<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>
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<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>	<p>件名</p>

日滿兩國軍、陸軍省に協力ニヨリ茲ニ對越河掃蕩ニ倍人元
大成功ヲ收メ東洋平和ノ基盤ヲ固メタルヲ祝スルト共ニ將兵ノ
活躍ヲ深謝ス、右滿洲國軍ニ傳ヘテ度シ

大臣 次官 局長 課長 課員

日滿兩國軍、陸軍省に協力ニヨリ茲ニ對越河掃蕩ニ倍人元
大成功ヲ收メ東洋平和ノ基盤ヲ固メタルヲ祝スルト共ニ將
兵ノ活躍ヲ深謝ス、右滿洲國軍ニ傳ヘテ度シ

ITEM NO. 5

Length of time to be kept - Permanent
Sanctioned by - Vice Commission
Action decided by - Kokubun
Receipt Number - Army-Secret-China-Receipt Number 979
Government Department of Origin - Bureau of Military Service,
Military Service Section
Subject - Concerning the instruction and control of the speeches
and actions of the army units and army men returned from the
China Incident Area.
Minister - Vice Commission
Vice Minister - YAMAWAKI [SEAL]
Councillor
High Ranking Adjutant - KOKUBUN
Chief of Competent Bureau - YAMAMOTO (Proxy)
Secretary - Military Service
Adjutant of Competent Bureau - OORA
Chief of Competent Section - YAMAMOTO
Staff of Competent Section - MUKADA
Section in Competent Bureau
Number - Military Service. A22
Received
Presented - February 1, 1939
Minister's Secretariat
Received - February 1, 1939
Finished - February 15.
Connection - Bureau Chief - Military Affairs - TANAKA (Vice Commission)
Section Chiefs.
Military - TANAKA
Defense - Kunitaro YAMADA

Army - China - Secret

From the Vice Minister to the Army forces concerned (Army forces in Japan Proper, Korea, Formosa and Manchuria).

Draft of Memorandum

Orders and notices pertaining to the instruction and control of the speeches and actions of the army units and army men returned from the China Incident Area have been issued but in a small percentage, it is not just a few who do not control their speeches and actions. Moreover, it is necessary to be careful of the commanders of the forces who lack a firm grasp of control and consequently allow laxity of discipline or to be careful of the leaders who do not pay sufficient attention to

the text of the orders and notices concerning objects which army men brought back from China. And especially, not only does the improper talk of the returned officers and men after their return to the homes become the cause of rumours but also impairs the trust of the people in the army, disrupts the unity of people supporting the army, etc. The damage is extremely large. As it is believed that in the future, the returning forces will gradually increase owing to replacements, demobilization, etc. I repeat the order again to make the control of the directing even more strict and consequently glorify the meritorious deeds, raise the Japanese Army's military reputation and insure that nothing will impair the accomplishment of the object of the Holy War.

For reference in tightening the instructions, the book, "The Situation of the Military Forces and Army Men Returned from the Area of Disturbance", is being forwarded to you under separate cover.

ARMY SECRET CHINA GENERAL ORDER NO. 349

February 6, 1939 (4,460) MIYAKO

Army Secret China Order.

Draft of memorandum from the Adjutant to the Chief of the General Affairs Section in the General Staff Headquarters.

As the matter concerning the subject is being sent to you under separate cover, it is requested that you take appropriate measures.

ARMY SECRET CHINA GENERAL ORDER NO. 404

February 11, 1939 - OKUYAMA
(One more sign which is not clear)

Paper Slip Pasted On

All notices to the forces in the disturbance area will be sent in duplicate in the name of the Vice Chief of Staff. As the Headquarters of the General Staff has been consulted, the copies of "Central China, North China Collection" will be sent to the Headquarters of the General Staff simultaneously. The matter is to be settled when the printing is done.

The separate cover.

Top Secret

of Part 4460.

The Situation of the Military Forces and Army
Men Returned from the Disturbance Area.

Notice:- No further publication allowed.

Handle Strictly with care to prevent leakages

The military forces and the men returned from the disturbance area are generally well-disciplined and well-behaved. They are a credit to the Army, and are careful about their speeches and actions but among a fraction of them, overcome by the welcome accorded them, their feeling of superiority in having endured the grim army life, etc., there are not just a few who do not restrain their speeches and action. There are some who, upon their return to their homes after being discharged wish to boast of their honor or merits, and fabricate stories about their officers and other units, and thus abuse them, boast about the tragedies in the battlefield, allow military secret facts to leak through in their attempts to appear well-informed, exaggerate the slackness of military discipline, and morals for the sake of telling stories, etc. The speeches mentioned above sometimes not only become the cause of rumours but may also affect the trust of the people in the Japanese Army, impair the unity of the people at home, etc. The harm is extremely great and special care is necessary in the instructions and in the control of these matters. Moreover, it is necessary that the commanders of the returning units have a firmer grasp of the control of their Units.

1) Regarding military discipline and morals. Although, in general, the morale is high and the disciplines and morals are being maintained, there are among a few some who, excited by the spirit of victorious return, do not pay sufficient attention to the orders and instructions of the commanders, some who behave in an undignified manner in front of the welcoming people, etc., some who start fighting after getting drunk, and some who use profane language concerning military discipline.

Instances when the commanders' control was insufficient and marching discipline was terrible are given below.

- (1) There are some men who leave the ranks without reason to speak to the welcoming parties.
- (2) There are some men who without reason pull the callers into the ranks to converse with them.

When we were attacked by the Chinese troops near XX in North China there were about eight deserters.

In the battlefield we think nothing of rape. There are even some men who resisted with firearms when discovered by the military police in the act.

In the half a year of battle about the only things I learned are rape and burglary.

In the battlefield when the superior gives the order "Advance" nobody advances if there are shells whizzing around.

In the lulls between the battles gambling was popular and there are men who returned with considerable amounts of money.

In the battlefield quite a number of men got souvenirs of precious stones, metals, etc., with the excuse of requisition.

The Japanese Army used many Chinese spies but after they became unnecessary the army killed them.

In the unit they were issuing three yen tickets to officers, two yen tickets to non-commissioned officers, one yen tickets to the men for prostitutes and thus provided recreation for the soldiers.

Some Japanese soldiers are quite hard. They examined the corpses of their comrades individually to extract even the gold teeth.

The ones who carry the plundered goods back to Japan are not the other ranks but the officers. I saw some plundered goods being confiscated by the military police from the baggage of returning officers. Some officers are very cheeky..

The military police often scolded us when they found us confiscating cows and pigs in the line of communications area but as we could not fight without eating we killed and ate the animals as soon as we came across them in the front line.

The plundering by our army in the battle area is beyond imagination. Pacification is being practised in only a small part of the occupied area.

The prisoners of the Chinese army were sometimes lined up in one line and killed to test the efficiency of the machine gun.

2. The situation of the opinions of the returned officers and men.

In general they have moderate thoughts and there have been no expressions of extremely violent opinions but among a few other ranks there are men who abuse the poor directing abilities of the officers, men who express dissatisfaction about promotions, men who say that the commander sacrifices many of his men for glory, etc. These speeches require attention.

Following are some examples of speeches which require attention in respect to ideas:

Whether there are many dead or not depends on the ability of the commanding officer. To raise the quality of the officers and to educate them is more important than to train the men. (N.C.O.)

During the present disturbance, in major battles at various places, the commanders of the forces competed to be the first to occupy any important place. For this reason the rear units such as the field train transport suffered many casualties. These casualties are really sacrifices for the commanders. (N.C.O.)

Our company commander had his men dig trenches first of all and was looking from there. He was immediately injured in the foot and evacuated with the aid of two men. However, when any man was injured, he had to evacuate by himself. The lot of the men in the battlefield is certainly pitiful. (Private)

During the marches, the men became so tired that when they saw the battalion commander on his horse they openly said to one another, "The men are walking, so the battalion commander should walk, too". Pull him down from the horse." etc. (Private)

In the battlefield the difference between officers and men is not clear. I have seen at various places men scolding the N.C.O.'s and N.C.O.'s using the officers belongings without permission. People with audacity are the ones with power. (N.C.O.)

The conscripts, unlike the regulars, have no respect for the officers from the beginning. It appears that the officers themselves feel uncomfortable because they are not unreasonable. Consequently discipline increasingly became lax and plundering, etc., took place. (N.C.O.)

It appears that the higher the rank becomes, the more timid than the man becomes. They lack the spirit to lead the men. There is no reason why the men should move in accordance with the orders of such superiors. (N.C.O.)

During a lull in the battle, the platoon commander used his subordinates very hard and used very coarse words, but when in the front line, they (Platoon commanders) used to go back pretending to have a stomach ache. (Privates)

The officers called up from the reserve are not worthy of respect as leaders because their personality is very bad. (Private)

I would not like to go to fight the war again. Those who died in the war met a very unhappy fate. (Private)

Those who want to come back to their native country alive must drop behind. (Private)

3. The conditions of keeping military secrets.

There are some who disclose secrets concerning the military power, the number of the army units, and the strategy and action of the army units.

Chief examples:

A warrant officer disclosed the correct number of the soldiers of the force, saying, "I and men were relieved and returned because of our age", and so on, in his answer to the congratulation of a certain Prefectural Governor in the public welcome party.

A wounded soldier told to a passenger, on his way home from the front: "Many people think that our army division went over to Formosa but that is wrong, the army division which went over to Formosa was the so and so army division".

A superior private wanted to hand over a secret paper on the Unit's march to tell his cousin who welcomed him that he would not be able to see him on that day and wanted to see him the day after the next day. (In the paper, the organization of the returned army units was recorded.)

There are some leaders of platoons and squads who do not return the regular army map, and some special duty personnel who keep the tab of the organization of the army staffs and distribute the table of the organization of the company and comrades table among all members of company.

There was one who left the paper which is recognized to be the manuscript of the cipher key for the war strategy and the table of the name of the crews in the cabin of the commanding officer of transportation.

There was one who left the table of the organization of the army units in the train.

When an officer (or a N.C.O.) ordered the lunches for the army units returned, he made public the organization number of the units by telling the lunch maker the number of the army units according to the organization.

There are some noncommissioned officers who possess the army's secret map, the table of the number of the company's weapon and the organization table.

There are some who took the picture of the secret fort without the admission of the authority.

There are some who told the name of his army division and the commander of his army division, and the organization of the division.

A Lieutenant, Engineer, of the Second Reserve, who was in the army hospital because of injury in battle, coming home on leave, made speeches in various places on the battle affairs of the China Incident as his friends requested. In his speech, he told about the organization of an expeditionary division to make the story clear, or let himself go so far as to tell of instances where the commander took action which can be allowed under the Military Penal Code 22 to maintain the military discipline, or instances where the Japanese army killed Chinese civilians in a mass. He made such a speech as would cause the people to mistrust the army or the rumors concerned with the righteousness of the Japanese Army.

(On the paper slip pasted on)

The Military Penal Code 22 provides that:

Actions which are necessary to maintain military discipline in the unit, in an emergency suppressing a rising plotted by many people in face of the enemy, shall not be punished.

4. Concerning articles carried back by soldiers.

Though the number of illegal or prohibited articles carried back by returning soldiers has decreased lately, yet there are some instances as follows, where more control is needed.

Some Chief Staffs or Commanding Officers, being not well informed about the standard of the admittance of the articles to be carried back, distributed among the men license cards authorized by the stamp of the Unit Commander; and in which army men made entries freely.

There are not a few N.C.O.'s who carry back cameras with them, and not a few military personnel who purchase and bring back precious jewels and furs beyond their means. The Commanders must control these matters.

5. Assiduity of the discharged soldiers in their business after returning home.

Some of them do not work hard in their companies and factories, after they are discharged and come home. It is necessary to give them good instruction and training before they are discharged in order to make them change their minds so that they would be examples of good workers in their society.

C E R T I F I C A T E

N.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 625

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kaneo Ishibashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Non-regular of the Archives and Document Section of the 1st Demobilization Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of Vol. 7, dated Feb. 16, 1939, and described as follows: "Army Records of the China Incident", 1939. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): War Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

13th day of Jan., 1947.

Witness: /s/ Shinaji Kobayashi /Seal/

/s/ Kaneo Ishibashi
Signature of Official

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I, Henry Shimojima, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

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Witness: /s/ Hiram E. Newbill

/s/ Henry Shimojima
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